

# The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XLIII. No. 7409.

號四十月五年七十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1887.

日二十月四年亥丁

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Cannon Street, E.C. GOSWELL STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Whitehall, E.C. SAUNDERS, DEACON & Co., 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street, W. M. JAMES, 151, Cannon Street, E.C.  
PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMERSON PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.  
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WOOD, 21, Park Row.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—CORRIGAN & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.  
CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES Co., Colombo.  
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENNING & Co., Malacca. F. A. DE CURE, Singapore, Quilon & Co., Amoy, N. MOORE, Fuchow, HEDDE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., Wai-kei, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, and Hong Kong.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,000,000  
RESERVE FUND, \$4,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, \$7,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—M. GOSWELL, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—C. D. BOWEN, Esq.  
Hon. J. B. LIVINGSTON, Esq.  
Hon. E. H. MONTGOMERY, Esq.  
Hon. A. P. McLEOD, Esq.  
Hon. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
Hon. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Acting Chief Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq.  
Shanghai.—EVEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " " "

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.  
JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, February 28, 1887. 363

## NOTICE.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
- 2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$250 in any one year.
- 3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 4.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
- 5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked "On Hongkong Savings Bank Business" is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,  
JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, June 7, 1887. 754

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. GEORGE THEODOR STEINSEN in our Firm ceased on the 24th November, 1886, and that of Mr. PAUL GERHARD HUBBE on the 31st December, 1886.  
Mr. JACOB RUFF has been authorized to sign our Firm per Prosignation from this date.  
STEINSEN & Co.  
Hongkong and China, 14th February, 1887. 810

### NOTICE.

DURING my Absence from the Colony, my Business will be conducted by my Brother, Mr. JAMES RUFF, to whom I am authorized to sign my name per prosignation.  
WILLIAM LEGGIE.  
Hongkong, April 16, 1887. 730

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are Sole Agents for Hongkong and Manilla for the Sale of THE MONSIEUR LINE JEWELRY.  
THE MONSIEUR LINE JEWELRY CORDIALS.  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, May 3, 1887. 974

## Intimations.

St. JOHN'S LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S. C.

A Regular Meeting of the above LODGE will be held in the Free-Mason's Hall, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 14th Instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m., precisely. VISITING BRETHREN are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, May 14, 1887. 888

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY General Meeting will be held at the Company's Office in Pedder Street, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 16th day of May, 1887, at 12 of the Clock noon, at which the Special Resolutions passed to-day will be submitted for Confirmation.  
ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary.  
Hongkong, April 29, 1887. 823

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon the Company's FORMER should be at hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.  
In the Event of Complaints being forwarded, Communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.  
D. GILLIES, Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 28, 1886. 1458

## DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (FORMERLY ATTENDED APPOINTMENT AND LATELY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)  
At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. ROGERS.  
No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.  
Discounts to missionaries and families.  
Sole Address  
2, DUDDELL STREET.  
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)  
Hongkong, January 12, 1886. 66

THE RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at No. 38, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1886.  
The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 12th Instant, to MONDAY, the 16th Instant, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.  
JOHN WILMOTT, Secretary.  
Hongkong, May 9, 1887. 881

D. K. GRIFFITH & Co., THE LONDON AERATED WATERS MANUFACTURERS, 1, DUDDELL STREET.

CONTINUE TO SUPPLY Their popular AERATED DRINKS, viz.: SODA WATER, Tonic WATER, Seltzer WATER, SAHARA WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, &c., &c., &c.

SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE CONSUMERS.  
Hongkong, May 6, 1887. 695

PUNJION AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company that in pursuance of Article 11 of the Company's Articles of Association a FINAL CALL of \$5 PER SHARE will be made on the 3rd day of June, 1887, Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.  
And further that INTEREST at the Rate of 10 per Cent. per Annum will be charged on ALL CALLS which shall remain UNPAID after the 3rd day of June, 1887.  
The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th May to the 3rd June, 1887, both days inclusive.  
A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary.  
Hongkong, April 16, 1887. 739

CHAS. J. GAUFF & Co., Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC and METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
VOYAGERS' CELESTIAL BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES. RECENTLY ACQUIRED AND OTHER COMPLEMENTS. ADMIRALTY & IMARAT CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.  
English Silver & Electro-Plated Ware. Christofle & Co.'s Electro-Plated Ware. GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY, in great variety.  
DIAMONDS  
—AND—  
DIAMOND JEWELLERY.  
A Splendid Collection of the Latest London PATTERNS, at very moderate prices.  
Hongkong, May 4, 1887. 888

## Business Notices.

### Summer!

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ARE NOW SHOWING NEW GOODS IN THEIR GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT, including MANY NOVELTIES in—

UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.  
Fancy and Plain SUMMER HALF-HOSE.  
New LAWN TENNIS JERSEYS.  
SILK and WOOL and SILK TENNIS SHIRTS.  
Fancy CAMBRIC SCARVES and TIES.  
The Newest SUMMER CRAVATS.  
BATHING COSTUMES and DRESSES.  
Ladies' Fancy BATH WRAPS.  
BATH TOWELS and SPONGES.  
UMBRELLAS and RAIN COATS.  
LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s Special Extra Thin CAMBRIC SHIRTS.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s "TROPICAL" FELT HATS.  
TERRAI, SOFT FELT, and TENNIS HATS.  
SUN HATS and STRAW HATS.  
A full Assortment of SUMMER BOOTS, TENNIS SHOES, and TENNIS BATS.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. 760  
Hongkong, May, 1887.

## W. POWELL & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING NEW GOODS:  
Ladies' Department.  
New HATS.  
New BONNETS.  
New FLOWERS.  
New FEATHERS.  
New AGNETTES.  
New WIGS.  
New RIBBONS.  
New SILK GLOVES.  
New BOOTS and SHOES.  
New HATS and SHOES.  
Gentlemen's Outfitting.  
New SHIRTS.  
New COLLARS.  
New VESTS.  
New DRAWERS.  
New BATHING DRAWERS.  
New BATH BLANKETS.  
New MACINTOSHES.  
New UMBRELLAS.  
Boots and Shoes.  
Furnishing Department.  
New FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.  
New STAIR OIL CLOTHS.  
NEW TABLE NAPKINS.  
New SHIRTINGS.  
New TATTOOES.  
New DOOR MATS.  
New HEAVY ROGS.  
BATHING TENTS.  
&c., &c., &c.  
779  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, April 23, 1887. (TELEPHONE 21).

## STAG HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
J. COOK, Proprietor.  
THE HOTEL IS CENTRALLY SITUATED AND WITHIN A FEW MINUTES' WALK FROM THE PRINCIPAL LANDING PLACES.  
GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.  
CHARGES MODERATE.  
Tiffin at 1 o'clock. DINNER at 7.30.  
WELL VENTILATED BILLIARD ROOM.  
Tiffin 50 CENTS. DINNER 75 CENTS.  
WINE, SPIRITS and MALT LIQUORS of the VERY BEST QUALITY ONLY.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1887. 607

## ROBERT LANG & Co.,

Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters, QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).  
EX LATE ARRIVALS.

## OUR SPRING STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS and COLLARS, UNDERVESTS, PANTS and HALF-HOSE, BOOTS and SHOES, CHRISTY'S FELT, TERRAI and STRAW HATS, UMBRELLAS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1887. 644

## Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.  
THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.  
The ROOMS are spacious and well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large DINING HALL.  
The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, READING, BILLIARD and Smoking Rooms.  
The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.  
Messrs. DORABJEE & HING KEE, Proprietors.  
Hongkong, September 16, 1885. 1619

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.  
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Quarts, \$20 per Case of 1 doz. Pints, \$21 " " 2 " "  
DUBOIS FRERES & Co. of Gerson & Co.'s BORDEAUX CLARETS and WHITE WINES.  
Batter's Celebrated "Barley Broe" WHISKY, \$7 per Case of 1 doz. OILS, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

## To Let.

TO LET.  
(With Early Possession.)  
THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE "GREEN MOUNT," Situated on the BONGHAY ROAD.  
Apply to GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, March 17, 1887. 488

## To Let.

TO LET.  
(With Early Possession.)  
A VERY COMFORTABLE FURNISHED HOUSE, Commanding extensive Sea View, and very Cool in Summer.  
Apply at THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Hongkong, May 4, 1887. 888

## To Let.

TO LET.  
ROOMS in "COLLIER CHAMBERS," No. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.  
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, March 23, 1887. 504

## To Let.

TO BE LET.  
(With Early Possession.)  
BISNEE VILLA, PORFULUM. SHARP & Co., Estate Agents. Hongkong, April 9, 1887. 559

## To Let.

TO BE LET.  
OFFICES TO BE LET.  
AT No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, WITH COMPARTMENTS, ROOMS, and Entrances in STANLEY STREET.  
Apply to HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Hongkong, March 14, 1887. 459

## To Let.

TO BE LET.  
WASHING BOOKS.  
(In English and Chinese.)  
WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for Use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office. Price, 41 each. CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Prospectus.

THE SHARK FISHERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$30,000 in 1200 Shares of \$25 each, payable in Twenty Dollars each. Allotment and the Balance when and as the Directors may think fit.  
Directors: G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Esq. J. C. ROSELETT, Esq. G. F. GRAHAM, Esq.  
Secretary: Mr. J. WILLMOTT.  
Bankers: THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
Messrs. WOOTTON & DEACON.  
Company's Office: No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

VERIFIED PROSPECTUS.  
THE Company was incorporated as a Company, Limited, by Shares on the 30th April, 1887, for carrying on a Fishery for SHARKS and other MARINE PRODUCTS, such as TORTOISE SHELL and BECCOE-MER.

THE WHITE SHARK is a Product of Great Commercial Value on account of its Fins which are used as food by the Chinese, the Oil which is prepared from its liver, and its skin.  
There is a region in the Pacific Ocean where these Sharks abound in such numbers that there is little doubt of the success of an expedition for their capture.  
The Company will acquire and fit a suitable vessel and have secured the services of Captain F. D. WALKER as leader of the expedition. This Gentleman has full knowledge of the habits of the Species of this Fish.  
In lieu of a fixed salary, Captain WALKER will receive the percentage presently allowed, and will himself pay the salaries of the First, Second and Third Officers. The Crew will receive a guaranteed minimum for wages and the bonus or percentage presently mentioned.  
Provisions and outfit for a voyage estimated for one year from departure will be provided.  
The Company have agreed, in consideration of Captain WALKER's preliminary services and of his discharging the scene of operations, to allot him 200 fully paid-up Shares.  
The following figures give the estimated yield of the fishery.

Capital.  
1200 Shares of \$25 each, of which \$20 each will be paid on allotment. \$30,000  
Estimated cost of ship and outfit, apparatus, stores, insurance, advance, wages to crew, &c., &c., &c. \$20,000  
Preliminary expenses & contingencies 5,000  
Bonus to Capt. Walker. 5,000 30,000  
Estimated Revenue.  
Proceeds of 200 tons (50,000 Gals) shark liver oil at \$80 per ton 16,000  
The fish producing this quantity of oil will yield 600 pounds superior fins at \$80..... 40,000  
Skins, tortoise shell, beccoe-merandaries are not valued, although they may be expected to produce about \$10,000..... 56,000  
Estimated Expenditure.  
Landing, sorting, and Agency Commission on Sales 12 1/2 per cent. 7,000  
Seamen's wages, 6,000  
Office and running expenses, say..... 3,000  
Balance carried down. 40,000 \$56,000  
Balance brought down..... 40,000  
Deduct 10 per cent. of this balance for crew..... 4,000  
\$36,000  
Thirty per cent. on \$36,000, Captain and Officers..... 10,800  
Depreciation of Property..... 5,000  
Net balance of Profits..... 20,200 \$36,000  
The sum of \$20,200 would be at the disposal of the Shareholders, and should the venture be then closed there would be, it is estimated, \$10,000 worth of property, the depreciation fund of \$5,000, and the above \$20,200.  
If the venture should be resumed a sum of about \$7,000 would be required to refit and repair the ship, &c., and a reserve of \$2,500 to cover further depreciation could be kept. The balance would suffice for a dividend of about 30 per cent. on Capital.  
The only arguments in existence affecting the undertaking are an agreement dated the 10th May 1887, between Mr. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, on behalf of the Company, and Captain WALKER, whereby the latter was appointed leader of the expedition upon the terms therein contained, and an agreement of the same date between Mr. DE CHAMPEAUX, on behalf of the Company, and Mr. JAMES WILMOTT, whereby the latter was appointed Secretary of the Company. Both these agreements are open to inspection at the Company's office, where Copies of the Prospectus and Returns of application for Shares can be obtained and a copy of the Memorandum of Association sent. Applications for Shares will be received by the Company's SECRETARY up to and inclusive of the 20th May, 1887.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1887. 680

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
The Steamship "Lenox," Captain J. T. TREARLE, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 30th Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 3, 1887. 857

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE and HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, and to LONDON, LIVERPOOL and BREMEN.)  
The Steamship "Hesperia," Captain E. CHRISTIANSEN, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 16th May, at 11 a.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to STEINSEN & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, April 22, 1887. 775

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
The Co.'s Steamship "Gladius," Captain HANNAH, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 17th Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1887. 896

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.  
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW, OHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)  
The Co.'s Steamship "Telemaque," Captain JONES, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 18th Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1887. 901

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SWATOW, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN and NEWCHOWANG.  
The Co.'s Steamship "Captain LEASE," will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 19th Instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, May 13, 1887. 904

THE BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FOR YOKOHAMA and KOBE.  
The British Steamer "Benlary," Captain CLARK, will be despatched as above on or about the 19th Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1887. 898

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "Verona," Captain L. WOODIN, will leave for the above place about 36 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, May 11, 1887. 893

STEAM TO YOKOSAKI, KOBE and NAGASAKI.  
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)  
Taking Cargo on through B/L to OHMUTSU and WADAIPOSTOCK.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "Tulcan," Captain ROWLEY, due shortly, with part Cargo from JAPAN, will be despatched as above at Daylight on SUNDAY, the 22nd Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1887. 897

THE GIBB LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FOR SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, COBEN, LAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)  
The British Steamer "Pathan," Captain ROWLEY, due shortly, with part Cargo from JAPAN, will be despatched as above at Daylight on SUNDAY, the 22nd Instant.  
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For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1887. 897

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sequently. Both of such anchors ought to have been let go or dropped.

(6) The anchor which was let go or dropped was not let go or dropped in time, and did not materially affect the speed of the City of Peking.

(7) The City of Peking was not proceeding at a proper rate of speed.

(8) The City of Peking did not port her helm in sufficient time to avoid the collision, nor port and reverse her engines when the risk of collision arose.

(9) The City of Peking did not keep to that side of the Northern fairway which lay on her starboard.

(10) Proper measures were not taken by those on board the City of Peking to avoid or counteract the influence of the said tidal current.

(11) If the junks mentioned in the 5th paragraph of the answer were a fleet as therein mentioned, the City of Peking ought to have kept to the Northward of them.

(12) A proper and sufficient look-out was not kept by those on board the City of Peking.

(13) Under the circumstances aforesaid, the plaintiffs submit that the collision was not the result of inevitable accident as implied in the answer.

Mr. Brereton said that the defendants had failed to show that they were not in fault.

His Lordship wished to know whether the plaintiffs admitted that they were strong tide, and whether they were strong tide at a knot while the defendants said it was running at 4 or 5 knots an hour.

Mr. Brereton said they admitted there was a strong tide running, but that it was running at a rate of 4 or 5 knots at the part where the collision took place.

Mr. Francis contended that, had the plaintiffs admitted that they were strong tide, they would have been bound to show that they were not in fault.

His Lordship said that, according to the decision in the recent case of the *Indus*, it was clear that, the plaintiffs, if they proved they were not in fault, they were bound to show that they were not in fault.

Mr. Brereton said the *Saghalien* was at anchor and powerless and the *City of Peking* could not be held responsible for the collision when a *prima facie* case was admitted on the part of the defendants.

His Lordship said that, according to the decision in the recent case of the *Indus*, it was clear that, the plaintiffs, if they proved they were not in fault, they were bound to show that they were not in fault.

At the request of Mr. Francis, his objection was noted.

Mr. Francis then briefly stated the contents of his evidence, and then stated that the collision was caused by an accidental circumstance, that the *City of Peking* was unexpectedly caught by a strong tide, and that the collision was caused by the strong tide.

At the request of Mr. Francis, his objection was noted.

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was at anchor, was because the wind from the East had filled her sails, and the tide ranging her had caused her cable to be brought right, on her port bow, hidden from me.

I did not change my course when I noticed she was anchored, because my course would just have cleared her stern.

The immediate influence of the current on my ship was that she paid off very suddenly and swiftly to port, towards the *Saghalien*.

I could not say how many points she paid off at first as she continued to pay off quickly. The moment I noticed her head paying off, I ordered the helm to be put hard-a-port.

We have steam-storing gear, and the ship steers with the gear worked freely. There was no delay in giving the order. The porting of the helm had no effect on her course; she still continued to pay off as fast as ever.

I next ordered the engines to be stopped, reversed, and put full speed astern.

When was there first any danger of running into the *Francham*?—When I ordered the engines to be reversed. I knew then the tide had caught her, and that no helm would do her any good.

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## THE EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

FOR 1886.

The following is Dr. Eitel's Report on Education for 1886, laid on the table of the Legislative Council on the 29th ultimo:

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1887.

Sir, I have the honor to forward herewith the Annual Report on Education for the year 1886.

1. The total number of Schools, subject to inspection and annual examination by the Government, amounted to the year 1886, 1,388, as compared with 1,370 in the year 1885.

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3. Since the autumn of the year 1884, when, in consequence of the local disturbances, the attendance in all the Chinese Government schools, and many children were, in a panic, removed from the Colony to their homes on the mainland, the annual increase of Schools and scholars has come to a standstill.

4. Of the above mentioned 5,644 children, attending Schools under Government supervision in 1886, as many as 3,951 were placed by their parents in Missionary Schools, and 1,693 in Chinese Government Schools.

5. The expenses incurred by the Government in the year 1886, in connection with education in general, amounted (including the expenses connected with the Government Scholarship) to a total of \$143,085.00 or \$7.37 per head.

6. In addition to the above mentioned 5,644 children, attending Schools under Government supervision, there were, during the year 1886, according to a census taken by the District Watchmen, as many as 10,000 children (including also Night Schools) in town and villages, attended by Government instruction in a private European School.

7. The total of scholars enrolled in Schools of all classes amounted, therefore, to 8,092 scholars, distributed over 301 Schools. As the estimated population of the Colony now numbers 121,700 souls, there were therefore 4.43 per cent. of the population enrolled in Schools of all classes.

8. The results of the annual examination of the Schools under the supervision of the Government will be found detailed in the Tables appended to this Report, and as far as the Government Central School is concerned, in the Report of its Headmaster, which will be found in the Appendix.

9. The Government Central School was examined on the principles adopted several years ago and stated in former reports. The examination papers were set by the Headmaster, and revised by myself.

10. In addition to the remarks of the Headmaster, which will be found in the Appendix, I have to make, but a few general observations, concerning the Government Central School. Comparing the results of the Government Central School examination, as above tabulated, with the results of the previous year's examination, it is evident that there has been a considerable falling off in the following subjects, viz. English reading, dictating, and composition.

11. The results of the annual examination of the Schools under the supervision of the Government will be found detailed in the Tables appended to this Report, and as far as the Government Central School is concerned, in the Report of its Headmaster, which will be found in the Appendix.

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in England and Wales somewhat over one half, and in Ireland less than one half; of these children who ought to attend school, actually come under instruction. Here in Hongkong we have no exact data to ascertain the number of children in the Colony who are of the local school age (5-16 years).

A rough, but rather high estimate (see Table XVI.) I calculate that there were, during the year 1886, about 8,500 children in the Colony, who were of school age.

Hence we see, that there were 8,092 children actually under instruction; that the proportion of children who actually attend school, to those who are of the proper school age, was in Hongkong, as in Ireland, somewhat less than one half.

The difference, however, is, that in Ireland the accommodation is provided in the National Schools for nearly the whole number of children of the proper school age, while in Hongkong the accommodation provided falls short of the requirements of actual attendance.

All our Schools are overcrowded whilst there remain about 10,138 uneducated children unprovided for, and these would be very difficult to instruct, even if we first got good ground in the Chinese language for some 3 or 4 years at least, before they send them to the Central School.

There are now Schools enough in the Colony, both Day Schools and Night Schools, which answer the purpose better than the preliminary ground in Chinese and English, which would answer the purpose, of advancing the Chinese knowledge of the boys of the Central School, and that the Government Central School can do it. I am therefore of opinion that the time has come for relieving the English teaching of the Central School from the burdens imposed upon it by teaching the Chinese language.

7. The proportion of girls to boys under instruction in the Schools of the Colony continues to improve from year to year, slowly but steadily. That this gradual advance of female education in the Colony is entirely the result of the successful working of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme and energy with which the several Missionary Societies have been carrying out the Scheme, will be seen from the subjoined Comparative Table.

8. The table subjoined shows that the attendance at Grant-in-Aid Schools of boys had risen from 319 in 1875 to 2,370 in 1886, and of girls from 137 to 1,581. In Government Schools, (including Aided Schools) the attendance of boys in 1875 was 1,667, of girls 171, and in 1886 of boys 1,791 and of girls 102. The Grant-in-Aid Schools have risen from 8 to 56, the Government from 10 to 34.

9. From the above Table we see that in the Grant-in-Aid Schools the proportion of girls to boys has been steadily improving since 1875, and that in these Schools the girls form nearly one half of the whole number of children in school. But although in the Grant-in-Aid Schools the normal proportion of girls and boys will in all probability be reached in a few years, the case is very different in the other Schools of the Colony.

10. In the Government Schools, the proportion of girls to boys is nearly 1 to 2, in the Government Central School like 1 to 18. Taking further into consideration all the known private Schools in the Colony, and that there are altogether 2,138 boys and 90 girls reported as having attended private Schools, not under the supervision of the Government. Accordingly we had, in the year 1886, altogether as many as 6,999 boys and only 1,763 girls under instruction in all classes, whilst there is a constant and increasing number of girls of the proper school age in the Colony as there are boys.

11. The needs of female education require therefore an extension of school accommodation. There is no room to doubt that the Government Central School, which is constantly expanding its sphere, will gradually succeed in supplying the actual demands of female education in the Colony so far as the mass of the Chinese population is concerned.

12. But as regards the European children, whose education requires a more expensive staff and costly house accommodation, the Grant-in-Aid scheme does not possess the same capabilities, because the demand of such special education, though the expense is small and heeded in by various difficulties.

13. The results of the annual examination of the Schools under the supervision of the Government will be found detailed in the Tables appended to this Report, and as far as the Government Central School is concerned, in the Report of its Headmaster, which will be found in the Appendix.

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a special features calling for comment. The history and composition teaching in Schools in Class III continues to show improved results. The facility with which Chinese children, after five years' teaching of the Romanized Chinese, write composition exercises in Romanized Chinese, is quite equal to the average attainments of English children in the corresponding English subjects, whilst the same Chinese children would require additional five years' teaching to gain similar facility in expressing their thoughts in the written Chinese character. Nevertheless, I think, so far as practical utility is concerned, a child educated in a purely Chinese School in Class I, able to read and write a Chinese letter in the Chinese character, possesses a better training for practical life than the Romanized system, encroaching by the time it demands upon the time absolutely required for the teaching of the written Chinese character, can possibly give, unless the school-age is abnormally extended.

16. The Grant-in-Aid Schools in Class IV continue to improve year by year in organization and effectiveness of teaching



